Government of
Saskatchewan

Annual Report
1985-86

Saskatchewan Employment Development Agency

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Minister's Letter of Transmittal

Honourable Frederick W. Johnson
Lieutenant Governor of the
Province of Saskatchewan

Sir:

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Employment Development Agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1986.

Respectfully submitted,

Grant Schmidt

Grant Schmidt
Minister Responsible for the
Employment Development Agency

Report of the Chief Executive Officer of the Saskatchewan Employment Development Agency

Honourable Grant Schmidt
Minister Responsible for the
Employment Development Agency
Province of Saskatchewan

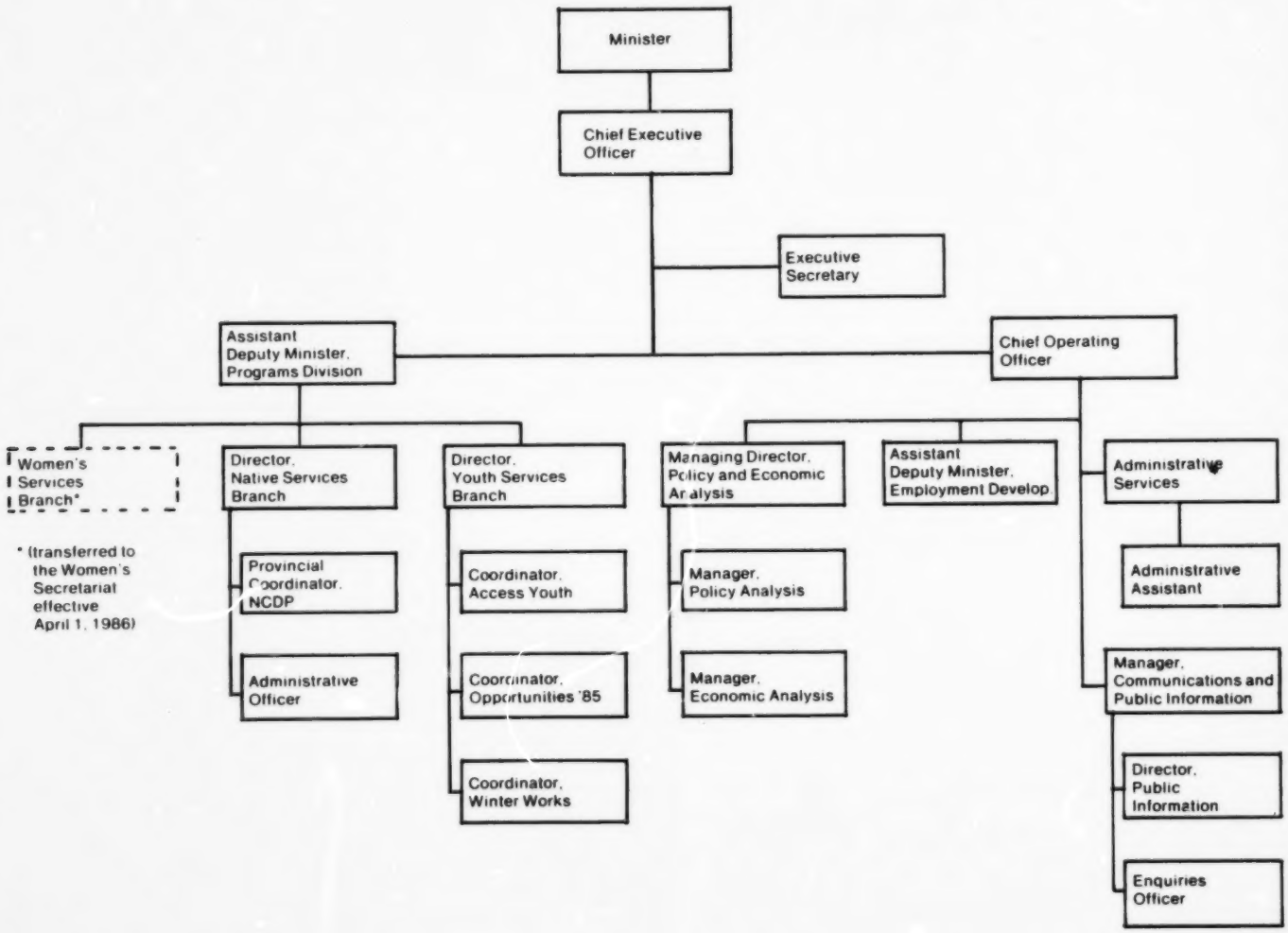
Sir:

Presented herewith is the Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Employment Development Agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1986.

Respectfully submitted,

John K. Siu
Chief Executive Officer
Employment Development Agency

Employment Development Agency
Organization as of March 31, 1986



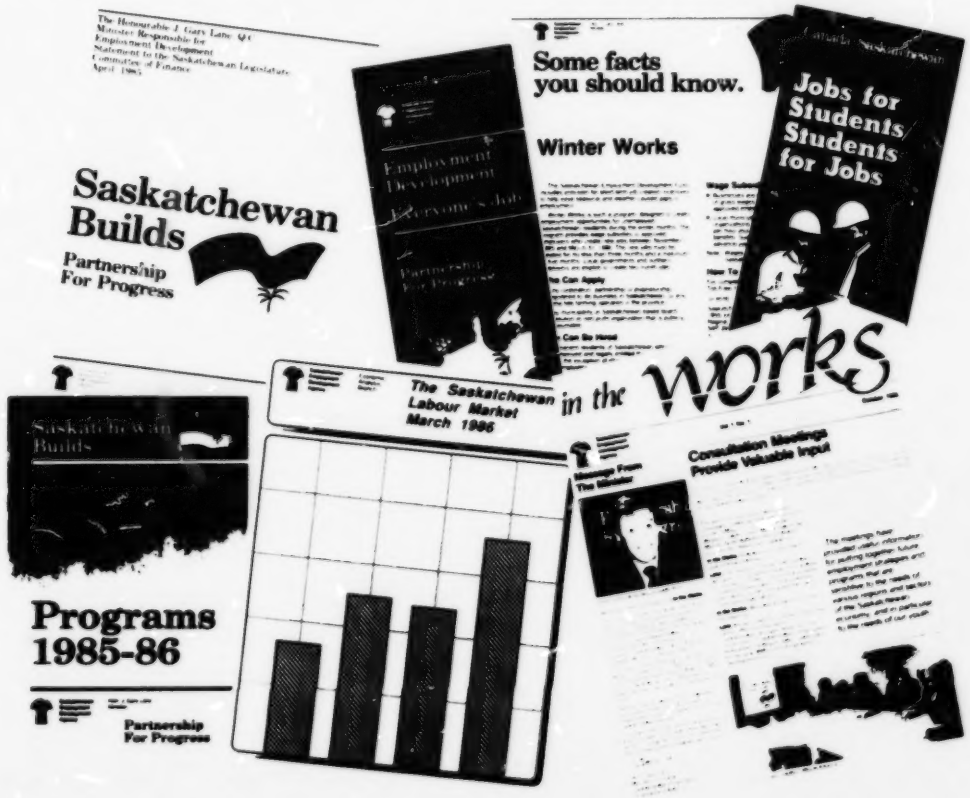
* (transferred to the Women's Secretariat effective April 1, 1986)

Introduction

An Act to Establish an Employment Development Agency took effect in mid-January of 1985. The legislation was designed to be broad and flexible, empowering the new Agency to monitor, promote and co-ordinate the continued development and implementation of programs relating to employment in Saskatchewan and to ensure that every opportunity to participate in these and other employment development programs was made available to the people of the province.

In more specific terms, the Mandate of the Employment Development Agency was to:

- Collect, maintain and update an inventory of employment development programs and policies offered by the governments of Saskatchewan and of Canada.
- Promote and co-ordinate the development of employment development policies and programs by individual departments.
- Ensure the consistency of employment development programs with the overall economic development policy of the province.
- Ensure that the employment development process in Saskatchewan is one whereby the public-at-large and government share equally in the responsibility for its success.
- Pay special attention to the employment needs of specific employment groups such as the rural unemployed, youth, people of Native ancestry, women, and people with disabilities.
- Act as a catalyst for employment development ideas inside and outside government.
- Maintain close contact with other government agencies, the private sector, labour, N.G.O.'s, and other governments on employment issues.
- Inform the public of employment development opportunities provided by the government.
- Solicit and answer inquiries from the public concerning employment development opportunities in the province.
- Encourage public participation in the employment development process by pursuing new ideas and new initiatives from all segments of society.



Summary of Activities

The 1985-86 fiscal year began in April of 1985 with the announcement, by the Minister Responsible for the Employment Development Agency, of the five-year, $600 Million Employment Development Fund — 25 programs delivered by a number of government departments and agencies, co-ordinated and directed by the Employment Development Agency.

The following month, the Agency organized an 11-city consultation tour of Saskatchewan during which the Minister Responsible for Employment Development met with representatives of business, labour, local government, public service, youth, non-government and community organizations. The Minister outlined factors affecting employment in Saskatchewan, explained the Government of Saskatchewan's employment strategy to date and invited participants to discuss their own concerns and suggestions regarding employment development.

As well, there was a joint federal-provincial public consultation tour of Saskatchewan in June by officials of Employment and Immigration Canada, and the Employment Development Agency, to discuss joint initiatives and invite input from participants. There were seven meetings in four cities.

Employment Development Agency officials also held dozens of consultation meetings throughout the province in a great variety of scenarios. Examples included:

- Educational organizations
- Youth groups
- NGO's (non-government organizations)
- Church and community groups
- Various forums and workshops

Jointly with the federal government, the Agency and the Department of Advanced Education and Manpower successfully developed and delivered Canada-Saskatchewan Opportunities '85. Acknowledged by the Federal Minister Responsible for Employment and Immigration as "the only truly joint program in Canada", it created nearly 10,000 summer jobs for students.

The Employment Development Agency developed the Human Resources Development Agreement jointly with the federal government, the first such agreement in Canada.

During the 1985-86 fiscal year, Agency officials worked extensively in consultation with provincial government departments and agencies to develop a co-ordinated and consistent provincial approach to employment development.

The Agency developed a newsletter which was mailed throughout the province to provide information about, and encourage discussion of, employment initiatives and concerns.

In response to feedback received through consultations with employers, a simplified, single-source Winter Works program was announced in October. The program was delivered by Advanced Education and Manpower, with co-ordination and promotion being the responsibility of the Employment Development Agency. The $13.1 Million program created 5,648 winter jobs for Saskatchewan residents.

At the end of calendar 1985, the scope of the Employment Development Agency was expanded to include a Programs Division. The new division comprised part of what was previously the Manpower Division of Advanced Education and Manpower, including the Youth Services and Native Services branches.

The Employment Development Agency also developed, for the first time ever, a comprehensive booklet explaining concepts and program details regarding the Agency and the Employment Development Fund. The booklet also encouraged participation and consultation by providing names, addresses and phone numbers for the public to contact for each program. It helped to make programming more accessible through an easy, one-source reference approach.

In March of 1986, the Minister announced an $8.5 Million provincial government program, Saskatchewan Opportunities '86, designed to create approximately 8,500 summer jobs for Saskatchewan University, technical institute and high school students.

Additional details can be found in the appropriate chapters of this annual report.

Administrative Services

Prior to the expansion of the Employment Development Agency at the end of the 1985 calendar year, all administrative and financial services were handled by the Department of Justice. These services included accounting, payroll, budgets and personnel.

For the balance of the 1985-86 fiscal year, Saskatchewan Justice continued to provide those services to the original Agency, while Saskatchewan Advanced Education and Manpower continued to provide similar services to the Youth Services, Native Services and Women's Services Branches which had been transferred to the Employment Development Agency as of January 1, 1986.

Plans were made during the last quarter of 1985-86 to establish a small Administration and Financial Services Branch in the 1986-87 fiscal year. All administrative services were to be provided either in-house or by one outside department effective April 1, 1986.

Further information can be found in Table 4 of the Statistical and Financial Tables "Employment Development Agency Budget for 1985-86".

Policy and Economic Analysis Branch

During the 1985-86 fiscal year, the branch undertook the following general types of activities:

- Conducting research and analysis on issues affecting employment, unemployment and job creation in Saskatchewan
- Monitoring and reporting on provincial and federal job creation programs
- Preparing occupational and industry forecasts for Saskatchewan
- Evaluating and developing employment policies and programs
- Designing and implementing employment policy research projects and developing new program initiatives and alternatives

Some specific examples of program and policy issues addressed in 1985-86 include:

- Employment Opportunities Strategy 1986-87.
- Federal-provincial co-operation on employment and training.
- The avoidance of provincial and federal government duplication in employment programs.
- Employment in Upgrader projects.
- Procurement policy and preferential purchasing.
- Employment equity targets in job creation programs.

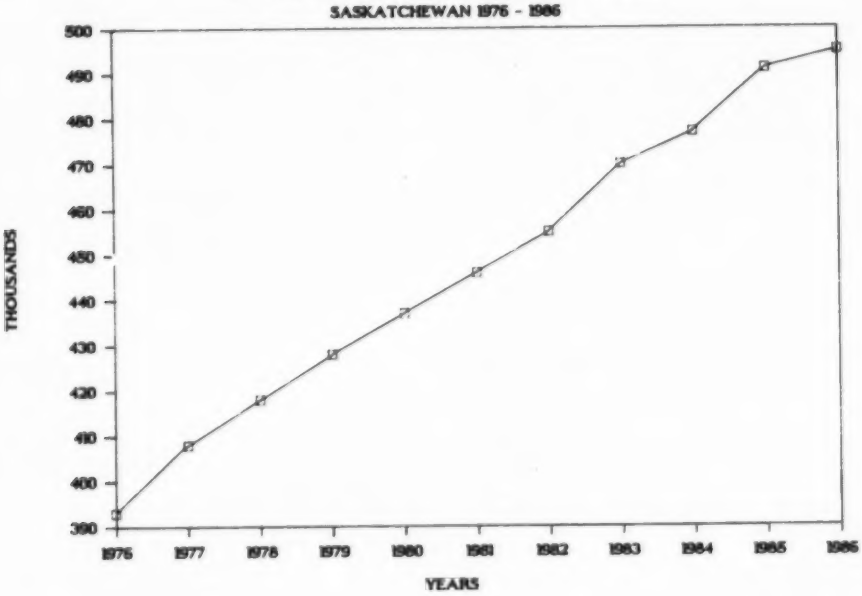
During the fiscal year under review, the Policy and Economic Analysis Branch also:

- Issued a monthly report on Saskatchewan employment statistics.
- Participated in federal-provincial negotiations resulting in a Human Resource Development Agreement.
- Co-ordinated provincial/territorial activities at conferences regarding labour market matters.

The Human Resource Development Agreement was signed September 5, 1985, by the Honourable Gordon Currie on behalf of the Government of Saskatchewan, and by the Honourable Flora MacDonald on behalf of the Government of Canada.

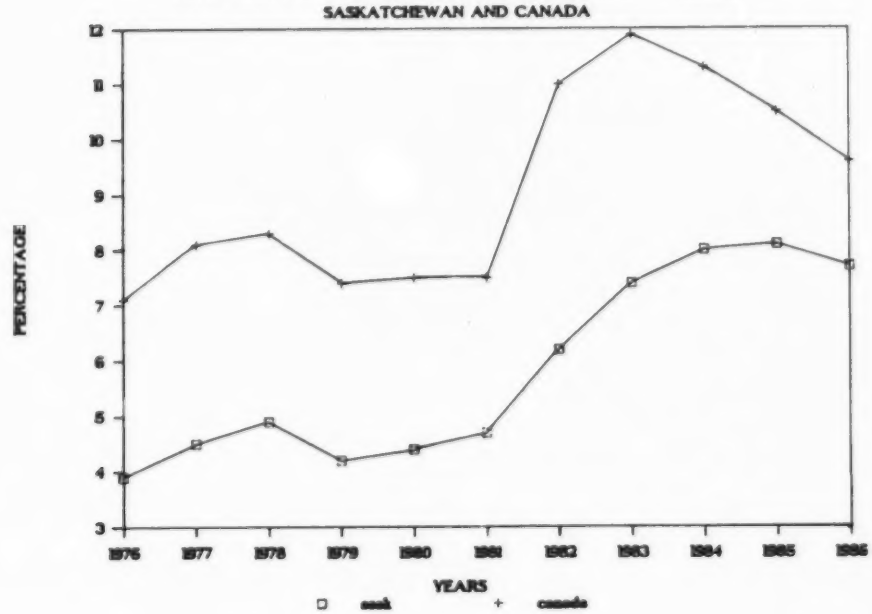
LABOUR FORCE GROWTH

SASKATCHEWAN 1976 - 1986



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1976 - 1986

SASKATCHEWAN AND CANADA



Programs Division

January, 1986, began with the transfer of certain components of the Manpower Division from Advanced Education and Manpower to the Employment Development Agency.

This natural step in the evolution of comprehensive employment strategies was designed to focus, more effectively than ever, the efforts of the government's two key employment development vehicles.

The Employment Development Agency, in its co-ordination and strategic planning roles, had already been working very closely with the program delivery and labour market enhancement roles of the Manpower Division. Bringing the two formally together enhanced their functions and services, while ensuring that there would be no duplication of effort.

These changes helped the Employment Development Agency provide a vital linkage to begin bringing together the people and the ingredients necessary to carry out the Government of Saskatchewan's commitment to education, training and skills development, and economic development through partnership with the private sector.

The new unit was known as the Programs Division.

The Programs Division of the Employment Development Agency was responsible for the administration and evaluation of all the Agency's employment programs. The division also was partially responsible for developing new employment programs, policies and ideas.

The Division was organized into two branches — the Youth Services Branch and the Native Services Branch. During fiscal year 1985-86 the Division delivered a total of five programs including:

- Access Youth Employment
- Opportunities '85
- Winter Works
- Native Career Development
- Special ARDA (partial)

These programs were designed primarily to:

- Assist young people to enter the work force for the first time — Access Youth Employment and Opportunities '85.
- Provide seasonal employment — Winter Works and Opportunities '85.
- Assist people of native ancestry to obtain permanent employment.

As part of the Manpower Division, the Women's Services Branch also joined the Employment Development Agency during January, February and March of 1986.

During that period, the branch completed a new publication, *Into Employment: A Handbook for Women* which deals with the job search, writing a resume and preparing for a job interview.

The branch organized and co-ordinated the first conference for women from northern communities. Over 160 women attended the "Access to Education and Employment" conference held in La Ronge February 14 and 15, 1986. The two-day conference was co-sponsored by the Employment Develoment Agency, Saskatchewan Advanced Education and Manpower and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission with the assistance of Saskatchewan Tourism and Small Business and the La Ronge Region Community College.

The Women's Services Branch was also actively involved in organizing a one-day "Moving Ahead" Technical Aids Exposition in Regina on February 13, 1986. Over 120 persons attended the event to view the latest technical devices and to learn about government programs for disabled persons to pursue educational or employment goals.

In April, 1986, the branch became a part of the Women's Secretariat to strengthen the government's ability to address the needs and aspirations of Saskatchewan women.

Youth Services Branch

The Youth Services Branch addresses the problems young people face in gaining employment by providing programs and services for Saskatchewan youth which will enhance their employability/career development and will assist them in meaningful participation in the labour force.

Canada-Saskatchewan Opportunities '85 Program

Canada-Saskatchewan Opportunities '85 was a summer student employment program funded jointly by the Government of Canada under Challenge '85 and the Government of Saskatchewan through the Employment Development Fund as part of its new employment development strategy.

This program was designed to help students obtain valuable work experience as well as assistance in financing their future education.

A subsidy of 50 percent of the wages paid to a maximum of $3.00 per hour or $400 per month, whichever was less, was provided to eligible employers for each full-time student summer job created. The subsidy was available for a maximum period of three months during May to September, 1985. Final figures show that 9,730 jobs were created through the Opportunities '85 Program.

Jobs Created by Employment Sector:

Business	3,856
Farm	1,640
Non-Profit	2,594
Local Government	1,640
TOTAL	9,730

Saskatchewan Access Youth Employment Program

This wage subsidy program, part of the Employment Development Fund, helped employers to create new jobs for significantly unemployed non-student youth.

A wage subsidy of $2.50 per hour was available to approved employers for full-time jobs of 24 to 30 weeks in duration.

The Access Program was administered in harmony with Employment and Immigration Canada. Local Canada Employment Centres referred eligible qualified youth to participating employers.

Jobs Created by Employment Sector:

Business	1,144
Farm	362
Non-Profit	43
Local Government	48
TOTAL	1,597

Saskatchewan Winter Works '85 Program

The Saskatchewan Winter Works Program was designed to assist employers to create employment opportunities for unemployed Saskatchewan residents during the winter months. Financing came from the Employment Development fund.

Wage subsidies of up to $500 per month were available to businesses and farms, who hired for a minimum of three months. Non-Profit organizations who hired for a minimum of three months and Local Governments who created two month jobs or greater were eligible to receive $4.50 per hour plus 12 percent of gross wages to cover employee benefits. A $4.50 per hour incentive was introduced for employers who hired Social Assistance Recipients.

Jobs Created by Employment Sector:

Business	2,814
Farm	438
Non-Profit	1,582
Local Government	814
TOTAL	5,648

The total number of jobs created, while an important indicator, was not the only measure of the program's success. Many worthwhile projects were made possible in part by Winter Works funding.

These job creation initiatives were available to all employer sectors in the province: business, farms, non-profit organizations and local governments.

In addition to these job creation initiatives, a *Job Search Handbook* is available to assist young people in preparing a resume, conducting a job search and presenting themselves at an interview. The publication services as a practical guide, providing a step-by-step approach to youth who are looking for work.

Native Services Branch

The Native Services Branch performs three major functions:

- To provide policy, liaison and co-ordination for Native programs in the department
- To administer the Native Career Development Program (NCDP)
- To administer the training component of the federal-provincial Special Agriculture and Rural Development Agreement (Special ARDA)

Policy, Liaison and Co-ordination

Due to the number of programs offered by the provincial and federal governments which assist Native people in accessing training and employment, the branch has been designated as the focal point for policy development, and liaison with other departments, levels of government and Native organizations.

Native Career Development Program

The Native Career Development Program (NCDP) has been in existence for five years to assist in "training-to-employment" people of Native ancestry who are either unemployed or underemployed. The program uses a competency-based training model in which program staff first identify jobs with an interested company. The employer and the program staff then develop an individualized training plan for each specific designated job. A "service agreement" contract is then signed between the employer and the department to formalize the employer commitment to provide training resources and to guarantee that a permanent job is available for the Native worker following the successful completion of training. This "training-to-employment" model is designed to provide skilled Native workers for Saskatchewan businesses and improve the career opportunities available to Native people in the province.

The program's flexible approach to the variety of employer training requirements is one of the factors which sets the NCDP apart from other available training options. In addition, program staff assist employers in recruiting prospective trainees and provide counselling or other special assistance to trainees as necessary to ensure successful completion of the "training-to-employment" plan.

Other components of the program which relate to assisting Native clients in finding employment or in increasing employment-related skills have been reorganized and expanded into what is called "Employment Enhancement Training". This training takes the form of seminars which will assist clients in securing employment or in training related to economic development initiatives such as wild rice harvesting.

In the fiscal year 1985-86 the NCDP achieved the following:

– Training positions and designated jobs under contract	265
– Employment enhancement training	225
– Direct placements into jobs (without contracts)	60
Total jobs found for Native workers	550
– Employer contacts	900
– Number of Contracts signed	234*

*(Crowns 5%, Private 86%, Civic/Non-Profit 9%)

Profile of Trainees

– 490 trainees – 323 Male, 167 Female	
– Jobs – Administration Field	32%
– Technical Field	10%
– Trades Field	39%
– Prof/ParaProf	13%
– Labour	6%
– Age– under 20	6%
– 20-35	84%
– over 35	10%
– Education – less than Grade 10	18%
– Grade 10 and 11	62%
– Grade 12 or better	20%
– Average Salary – $11,625	

Performance Measurements (NCDP)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
– Training Positions and designated jobs under contract	362	490	550
– Direct placements into jobs (without contracts)	50	60	75
Total jobs found for Native workers	412	550	625
– Employee Contacts	700	900	1,100
– Number of Contracts signed	107	234	

Special Agriculture and Rural Development Agreement

The Special Agriculture and Rural Development Agreement (Special ARDA) is a cost-sharing program with the federal government designed to assist rural residents of Native ancestry with socio-economic development. The training component of the agreement is administered by the Native Services Branch. Eight projects are currently in progress.

These projects include such initiatives as funding for Native economic and employment development co-ordinators who work with the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan in order to stimulate business development and employment for Natives in Saskatchewan.

In the fiscal year 1985-86 the program achieved the following:

– Training Positions	1,001
– Number of Contracts signed	8

Profile of Trainees

– 1,001 trainees, 55% Male, 45% Female	
– 8 organizations – non-profit	37%
– educational institutions	63%
– Age of trainees – 20 to 55 years	
– Education – under Grade 10	50%
– under Grade 10, 11 or 12	30%
- university	20%

Native Services Branch staff participated in a number of very novel training-to-employment ideas.

Employment Development Fund

In the Partnership For Progress plan announced in the 1985-86 provincial budget, employment was identified as one of the four cornerstones of Saskatchewan's Future, and received the largest single portion of earmarked funds: $600 Million over five years.

These monies were allocated through a vehicle called the Employment Development Fund, which is a long-term plan to address the complex issue of employment development in Saskatchewan by bringing together, or focusing, the government's numerous job creation programs.

This strategy allows the Employment Development Agency to co-ordinate the government's employment programs, while still allowing departments and agencies to deliver programs as required.

Most importantly, the Fund provides multi-year funding for job creation programs, thus allowing the government, communities and other interested parties to plan over a five-year time-horizon.

The Employment Development Fund resulted from the government's continuing policy of public consultation, internal evaluation, and co-operative effort. Such a process has been identified as essential to employment development by such diverse groups as educators, labour, business, and social agencies as well as federal, provincial and local governments.

Equally important has been the Government's policy of diversifying and strengthening the economy in partnership with the private sector.

In addition to this, the government has realized that it is vital to ensure adequate resources for Saskatchewan people to become competitive in the labour market. Partnership for Progress included a commitment for five-year funds administered by the Departments of Education, and Advanced Education and Manpower. In addition, Advanced Education and Manpower is planning over those five years to increase educational upgrading and training, and further education opportunities through technical institutes, community colleges and universities.

Since 1982, the Government of Saskatchewan has greatly expanded the technical institues in Moose Jaw and Regina.

The government has built a new technical institute in Prince Albert to focus on northerners' needs for skills training and upgrading. The competency-based training available at this facility provides increased accessibility and flexibility in responding to the concerns of Northern Saskatchewan people.

In just four years, the Government of Saskatchewan doubled the capacity of the technical institutes in our province, and doubled the amount of adult basic education and substantially increased the skills training available through the community college system.

A large part of the reason for the effectiveness of the Employment Development Fund was that it made more effective use of facilities and programs already developed through the provincial government's various employment, education and economic development strategies.

The following is a report, on a program by program basis, of the Employment Development Fund for the 1985-86 fiscal year.

For a financial summary of Employment Development Fund expenditures during 1985-86, see Table 5 of the Statistical and Financial Tables.

Short Term (Seasonal Employment)

These are programs designed to deal with seasonal employment fluctuations. During the 1985-86 fiscal year, these included:

Saskatchewan Winter Works '85 Program

The Saskatchewan Winter Works Program was designed to assist employers to create employment opportunities for unemployed Saskatchewan residents during the winter months. Financing came from the Employment Development fund.

Jobs Created by Employment Sector:

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Farm	438
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Further details can be found on page 6 in the Youth Services Branch report.

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Jobs Created by Employment Sector:

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Local Government	1,640
TOTAL	9,730

Further details can be found on page 6 in the Youth Services Branch report.

Medium Term (Transition to Employment)

This section contains programs for Saskatchewan people in most need of education, training or re-training. Also included are programs designed to provide help in getting that all important first job for those entering or re-entering the workforce. During 1985-86, these included:

Saskatchewan Access Youth Employment Program

This wage subsidy program, part of the Employment Development Fund, helped employers to create new jobs for significantly unemployed non-student youth.

A wage subsidy of $2.50 per hour was available to approved employers for full-time jobs of 24 to 30 weeks in duration.

The Access Program was administered in harmony with Employment and Immigration Canada. Local Canada Employment Centres referred eligible qualified youth to participating employers.

Jobs Created by Employment Sector:

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Non-Profit	43
Local Government	48
TOTAL	1,597

Saskatchewan Skills Development Program (SSDP)

The Saskatchewan Skills Development Program (SSDP) began on April 1, 1984, with a mandate to provide academic and skill training opportunities for employable social assistance recipients. Sponsorship for the program is a joint responsibility of the Departments of Advanced Education and Manpower, Social Services and the Employment Development Agency.

The Saskatchewan Skills Develpment Program utilizes Saskatchewan community colleges to provide academic upgrading (Adult Basic Education and/or Life Skills) and community-based (non-certificate) skill training. Pre-Employment (certificate) skill training is delivered through Saskatchewan technical institutes either on-campus or in the rural regions by the Saskatchewan Skills Extension Program (SSEP).

In excess of 3400 clients accessed SSDP during 1985-86; 75 percent were in academic programs, 13 percent were in pre-employment training and 12 percent participated in community-based skill training.

"... programs for Saskatchean people in most need of education, training or re-training."

Native Career Development Program

The Native Career Development Program (NCDP) has been in existence for five years to deliver a "training-to-employment" model designed to provide skilled Native workers for Saskatchewan businesses and improve the career opportunities available to Native people in the province.

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— Education — less than Grade 10	18%
— Grade 10 and 11	62%
— Grade 12 or better	20%
— Average Salary — $11,625	

Further details can be found on page 7 in the Native Services Branch report.

Saskatchewan Employment Development Program

As part of the provincial welfare reform initiative, the 1983/84 Saskatchewan JOBS Program was expanded in 1984/85 and renamed the Saskatchewan Employment Development Program (SEDP). Along with the Saskatchewan Skills Development Training Program, the Employment Development Program is a means of providing productive training and employment opportunities for persons who would otherwise be receiving social assistance.

The program funds projects which create immediate and productive employment for Saskatchewan residents receiving benefits under the Saskatchewan Assistance Plan. Subsidies provided to employers assist with salaries, benefits, and in some instances, overhead costs.

Eligible activities supported are jobs which would not exist without program funding, which do not displace existing jobs, which provide meaningful work experience and job related skills to the employees and contribute to the social and economic betterment of the province.

Distribution of jobs in 1985/86 is as follows (1984-85 figures in brackets): business sector, 27% (27%); local government sector, 26% (31%); and non-profit sector, 47% (42%). Approximately 19 percent of the positions created continued past program funding, with the highest continuation in the business sector (37%).

Assessment and Placement Units were set up in the Social Services Regional offices. At a local level, this unit refers appropriate clients to approved projects. Due to a 25 percent turnover rate, actual placements will outnumber the total jobs approved. As of May 1, 1986, 1,761 persons had been placed in 1985-86 jobs and 2,707 in 1984-85. A total of 2,125 placements are projected for the 1985-86 jobs.

Summary of Job Creation Activity (SEDP)
1983-84 to 1986-87

	Dollars	Sponsors	Jobs	Participants
Can/Sask 1983-84	$14.9m	451	2,412	3,700
Saskatchewan JOBS	1.75m	87	313	500
	$16.65m	538	2,725	4,200
SEDP 1984-85	$10.8m	723	2,160	2,707
1985-86	8.8m	571	1,701	2,125
	$36.25m	1,832	6,586	9,032

*Can/Sask expenditure 50% federal cost shared.

Client characteristics for the two years have remained fairly constant as per the following (84-85 in brackets):

Women 29% (27%)
Heads of Families 50% (48%)
Singles 50% (52%)
Youth 40% (40%)
Assistance three months or more 80% (84%)

The average project employed 3.0 persons, cost $5,210 per job and lasted 23.3 weeks. Forty-three percent of all jobs have the wage increased by the employer or by the program. The average wage paid to employees in these positions is $5.79 per hour. Distributed by sector, these increased wages are Business — $5.45, Local Government — $5.86, and Non-Profit organizations — $6.27 per hour.

Employers have contributed over $1,700,000 in directly related project costs over the last two years. They have also estimated an expenditure of an additional $21,272,000 in other costs, representing a contribution of $1.18 for every $1 in program contributions.

The Youth Unlimited project at the Wascana Centre Marina in Regina provides a unique opportunity for Native young people to gain training and experience in the food preparation and hospitality industry. Government of Saskatchewan support included operations funding from various sources including the Employment Development Fund, co-ordinated by the Employment Development Agency.

Students In Industry/Graduates in Industry Program

"Students In Industry/Graduates In Industry" provided financial support to employed students and recent graduates from university or technical institutes. The jobs given to the students and graduates related to their academic training and skills. Support for the program was based on 50 per cent of salary to a maximum contribution of $4.25 per hour. Students were supported for the full term of employment while graduates were supported for 32 weeks, and as long as 52 weeks in cases where employment on development projects had deferred financial returns.

The program operated in an employment development mode, yet it influenced research, technology transfer and economic development.

Students in Industry

The 'Students In Industry' program promoted the employment of students in positions that used their skills and training. This provided students with career-related work experience and the employer with the benefits of additional skilled manpower.

In 1985-86, the program operated for the second year and was expanded to 195 student positions with 126 employers. In the year previous, the program secured 113 student positions with 60 employers.

In practice, the program has been targeted to small businesses with 65 per cent of the participating employers having less than 10 employees. Student positions were supported in 29 Saskatchewan communities as well as in Saskatoon and Regina.

The program was especially well received by companies that undertook new areas of work, expanded research or product development, or did specific small projects.

Graduates in Industry

'Graduates In Industry' encouraged small companies to add skilled manpower to their staff and helped offset the training costs incurred by employing graduates with little work experience. New, full-time, permanent positions were eligible for support.

1985-86 was the first year of operation for 'Graduates in Industry'. The program supported 213 positions with 167 employers. Twenty-five of these positions were supported for 52 weeks.

Employers were able to take advantage of the program to extend or expand skilled manpower as a basis for business expansion. Support for many positions extended into the next fiscal year. Evaluation of the program is on-going.

Employment Support Program

Summary

The program provides funding for a range of services for mentally and physically disabled and socially disadvantaged S.A.P. eligible individuals. Counselling, placement services, subsidized industry positions and transitional employment placements were carried out at 20 projects through the province.

Program Categories

- **Work Preparation/Placement Projects**

  Eight placement projects located in major urban and smaller centres provide employment services to S.A.P. eligible clients which will lead to employment placement in the private, public or non-government sectors.

- **Subsidized Industries**

  Subsidization of individual positions within eight existing non-profit industries/businesses provide long term employment alternatives for individuals who are unable to compete in regular market place employment.

- **Transitional Employment**

  This service provides for the purpose of positions within four existing organizations that enable individuals to acquire and develop job skills and a work history which will enable them to proceed onto regular market placement employment.

Placement

— **Work Preparation/Placement Projects**	**1985-86**	**1984-85**
Disbursed Amount	$1,201,818	$1,190,550
Referrals	1,771	2,381
Cases Established	1,336	1,274
ESP Subsidized Employment Placements	384	347
Non-Subsidized Employment Placements	506	509
Average Cost Per Placement	1,640	2,090

— **Subsidized Industries**	**1985-86**	**1984-85**
Disbursed Amount	$ 309,830	$ 364,980
Funded Positions	32.5	44
Individuals Employed	69	104
Average Cost per Position	9,553	8,300
Average Cost per Individual	4,490	3,510

— **Transitional Employment**		
Disbursed Amount	$ 416,011	$ 502,920
Funded Positions	24	29
Individuals Employed	91	114
Average Cost Per Position	17,333	17,340
Average Cost Per Individual	4,570	4,410

— **Total Program Performance**		
Disbursed Amount	$1,927,659	$2,058,450
Jobs Created (with and without subsidy)	1,050	1,074
Jobs Created (subsidized only)	544	565
Average Cost Per Job Created (with and without subsidy)	1,840	1,920
Average Cost Per Job Created (subsidized only)	3,540	3,640

New Careers Corporation

Background

The New Careers Corporation is a provincial government initiative created by Order-in-Council in May, 1984. This three-year pilot program was designed to create employment and training for individuals in receipt of provincial financial assistance.

The projects undertaken by the Corporation included:

- Construction of a 130-boat marina in Elbow Harbour.
- Construction of an 18-hole, grass green, irrigated golf course adjacent to the Elbow Harbour marina.
- Upgrading of facilities at Douglas Provincial Park, Tufts Bay, and Saskatchewan Landing.
- Construction of the road, Pierce Lake bridge, and campground in Meadow Lake Provincial Park.
- Construction of the marina at Rowan's Ravine Provincial Park.

1985-86 Activities

The Corporation received a grant of $2,610,000 from the Employment Development Fund for operations during fiscal year 1985-86.

During that fiscal year, the Corporation completed installation of boat docks at Elbow marina, completed initial survey and tree planting at the Elbow golf course, completed upgrading of facilities at Douglas Park and Tufts Bay, constructed six miles of road and cleared the right of way for the remaining three miles of road at the Meadow Lake Provincial Park, as well as access road and sites in the campground. At Rowan's Ravine, crews completed construction of the Marine basin including installation of piles, installation of lagging and tie backs.

The Corporation, during fiscal year 1985-86, employed 19 staff and 108 trainees at the various projects. A total of 36 trainees took a total of 45 courses at various educational institutions within the province.

New Careers Corporation — Elbow Harbour marina project.

New Careers Corporation — Douglas Provincial Park project.

Long Term (Economic Development)

These programs are designed to help stimulate the small business activity necessary to create jobs immediately as well as in the future. Some also involve capital spending which will provide much needed facilities and permanent jobs for the future while creating construction-related jobs now.

Small Business Interest Reduction Program

The Small Business Interest Reduction Program was implemented by the Government of Saskatchewan on May 1, 1985 through its Department of Tourism and Small Business. The three-year program was designed to reduce interest costs and encourage business activity by stabilizing interest rates. The program runs from May 1, 1985 to March 31, 1988.

Benefits are available to any Saskatchewan small business including industry, trade, service, retail, tourism or other commercial undertaking. Benefits are available to registered small business having their head office in Saskatchewan and having institutional debt less than $250,000 excluding loans for real property.

The maximum amount covered on a loan is $100,000. The amount of annual interest reduction is based on the difference between the base rate of eight percent and the interest rate charged by the lending institution subject to a ceiling of prime plus one percent.

Benefits are paid quarterly from the date of application approval to the termination date of either the program or the loan, whichever comes first.

Program Statistics at March 31, 1986:

Total Number of Applicants:	Received	6,206
	Eligible	5,513
	Ineligible	595
	Pending	98
Total Benefits Paid		$1,472,491.47
Jobs Created		262
Jobs Maintained		23,521

New product produced as part of first plant expansion and job creation project completed under the Industrial Incentive Program.

Industrial Incentive Program

The Industrial Incentive Program was introduced in April, 1984, with a one-year mandate. Due to its tremendous success, the program has been extended twice with the current expiry date set for March 31, 1987.

The program is designed to stimulate investment and permanent employment in the manufacturing and processing sector. Any manufacturer or processor locating or expanding in the province is eligible for an incentive of $7,500 for each new job created, to a maximum of 25 per cent of the capital investment.

This is a performance-based program in that the incentive is paid out only after the investment has been made and the jobs have been maintained for 12 months. As a result, the probability that the employment will be permanent is high.

During the first 24 months of the program, more than 300 applications were approved, resulting in nearly 2,200 new jobs and more than $100 million worth of anticipated new investment for Saskatchewan.

The program is administered by the Industrial Development Services Branch of the Department of Economic Development and Trade.

Provincial Capital Fund Program

The Provincial Capital Fund Program is a two year unconditional capital funding program which began January 1, 1985. Saskatchewan Urban Affairs administers the program.

The purpose of this program established under **The Provincial Capital Fund Program Act** is to assist urban municipalities with the acquisition or construction of capital works or the purchase of equipment undertaken between January 1, 1985, and December 31, 1986.

Funds for the program are budgeted through the Employment Development Fund as part of the government's overall move to co-ordinate employment and economic development initiatives.

All cities, towns, villages, resort villages and hamlets located within the boundaries of a rural municipality are eligible to receive $25 per capita in each year of the two year program.

In addition to providing more unconditional capital financial assistance than previous programs, this program reflects the tradition of strong autonomous municipal government in Saskatchewan and creates employment opportunities for its residents.

During 1985-86, activities generated by the program were as follows:

Grants Paid	Employment Generated in Person Work Weeks	Number of Projects Committed
$12,462,320	25,152	681

SaskExpo 86 Corporation

The SaskExpo 86 Corporation was a limited-life Crown corporation established until March 31, 1987, to co-ordinate provincial involvement at Expo 86. This included overseeing the design, construction and operations of the pavilion and all associated promotional activities.

The SaskExpo project had a significant positive economic impact for the province in three areas:

- It created new business and jobs for Saskatchewan firms and people; the Saskatchewan pavilion and all related promotional events used Saskatchewan people and products to focus on natural resources, agriculture, secondary industry and new technology.
- A dynamic Saskatchewan presence furthered the province's efforts in exploiting the Pacific Rim market area.
- It provided an opportunity for Saskatchewan to market its tourism potential to the 22 million visitors at the exposition.

Provincial Indian Economic Development Program

Fiscal 1985-86 represents the third year of operation of the Provincial Indian Economic Development Program. This program was established to assist Indian people at the Band level become more economically self-sufficient. Through this program, grants are provided as "seed money" to initiate viable Indian businesses.

In this regard, the four major objectives of the program are as follows:

1. To create permanent and meaningful jobs for Indian people which will enable them to participate and contribute to local economies and the province as a whole.
2. To enable Indian people to become more economically self-sufficient. This is realized by the establishment of viable Indian businesses which create jobs over the long term. Further, these businesses are controlled and staffed by Indian people.
3. To focus on job creation in only the most viable sectors such as agriculture, forestry, resource development and tourism. This approach complements the overall provincial strategy of giving priority to developing these sectors.
4. To press for a balanced and coordinated approach to Indian economic development with other provincial and federal programs.

The program is an Indian-specific provincial initiative which directly provides financial support to Indian people at the Band level in the area of economic development. However, the province's involvement in Indian economic development does not diminish the role of the federal government which has legislative responsibility for Status Indian people. Rather, the provincial program serves to complement federal economic development and job creation initiatives in concert with overall economic development priorities and opportunities in Saskatchewan.

Administration of the Program

The Saskatchewan Indian and Native Affairs Secretariat has overall administrative and fiscal responsibility for the Provincial Indian Economic Development Program. Applications are submitted to the Secretariat to be assessed in terms of viability, funding sources and other information required under the criteria. Applications which meet the criteria are then forwarded to the Indian Advisory Board for review and funding consideration. The Indian Advisory Board was established during the summer of 1984 and consists of representatives appointed by each of the District Chiefs' Councils in the Province. Final Ministerial and/or Order-in-Council approval is required before grants can be released.

Eligibility

Only Status Indian people are eligible for grants under this program. Accordingly, grants can be made to Status Indian individuals, Indian Bands and the Indian economic development institutions. While the program is aimed primarily at business development at the reserve level, consideration is given to Status Indian projects in urban centres.

Types of Projects

Grants are only provided for projects which can demonstrate their economic viability in the long-term and ability to create meaningful and permanent jobs. Grants are therefore not provided for make-work projects, construction of roads and office buildings, social service oriented projects, nor projects whose primary focus is job training and/or related infrastructure development.

During the 1985-86 fiscal year, 87 grants were disbursed under the Provincial Indian Economic Development Program for a total expenditure of $1,999,592. Eighty-two grants were for Band and individual businesses, and five were of a province-wide or economic institutional nature.

The average grant per project was $22,980. A total of 375 jobs were created at an average cost to the program of $5,300 per job.

In addition to benefitting the Indian community directly, these projects contributed to the local economy and the province as a whole by providing needed services, and through the purchase of goods, supplies and services.

Heavy Haul and High Volume Road Program

This program provides grants to rural municipalities for upgrading their major industrial and heavy traffic routes to a higher standard capable of accommodating heavier weight vehicles and high volumes of traffic.

Heavy oil activity regions are one of the major recipients of grants under the program. Major grain haul and gravel haul routes are also eligible.

The program is delivered by Saskatchewan Rural Development.

Based on the formula of one person year of employment created for each $80,000 worth of construction, it can be assumed that 1,456 person work weeks of employment were created by this program in 1985-86.

From the perspective of the Employment Development Fund, this represents one person year of employment for each $31,500 of grants paid during the 1985-86 fiscal year.

A summary of projects completed under the program can be studied in Table 2 of the Statistical and Financial Tables section.

Tourism Sub-Agreement

The Tourism Subsidiary Agreement is a $30 million package consisting of three major program elements designed to stimulate the tourism industry. The total is split evenly between the Provincial and Federal Governments, with each responsible for a number of directly delivered projects. A portion of cost-shared jointly delivered funding is also included. The agreement was negotiated during 1984, received Cabinet approval and was operational in the 1985-86 fiscal year. The agreement is a part of the $260 million Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA).

	Federal Expenditure	Federal Committed	Provincial Expenditure	Provincial Commitment
A. Product Development	$ 507,181	$2,784,950	$ 42,695	$ 641,555
B. Marketing Enhancement	261,037	311,902	274,236	471,772
C. Support to Industry	166,902	232,025	1,392,148	1,647,825
D. Administration	146,935	167,500	—	12,500
TOTAL	$1,082,055	$3,496,377	$1,709,079	$2,773,652

Saskatchewan Heritage 1985

Heritage 1985 activities were included in the Employment Development Fund because it was felt they would not only increase the flow of tourists to our province, but many of the activities would themselves directly create employment. This is exactly what happened.

As at December 16, 1985, a total of $1,049,882.75 was provided to Saskatchewan communities for Heritage Year activities. The grant amount was intended as "seed money" and communities generated an estimated $4 million for their projects through admissions, souvenir sales, business donations and other means. This massive injection stimulated local economies, put people to work and supported local businesses and services.

A total of 489 Heritage commemorative grants totalling $753,726.03 provided communities with up to 60 per cent of the capital funding for projects that provided a lasting benefit or permanent commemoration of Saskatchewan's Heritage. Total commemorative project costs are estimated at $2 million, once again representing a substantial economic stimulation.

The North West Centennial Advisory Committee reviewed a total of 132 grant applications and approved a total of $787,790.41 for 98 North West Centennial activities and special projects.

Although it is difficult to determine an accurate count of people who attended or participated in the North West Centennial activities and events, tourist counts were up considerably from the previous year, especially in the north west area of the province where many of the events were held. Based on preliminary reports received from sponsoring organizations and committees, an estimated 611,000 people in total took part in North West Centennial activities.

Especially important were the opportunities created for Saskatchewan young people by designating Saskatchewan Youth Year as a major thrust of Heritage 1985. The designation was made in recognition of the government's commitment to youth, and in the hope that there would be greater recognition of the contributions and needs of youth, that more opportunities would be provided for youth to participate in all areas of life, and that youth would be able to participate in not only the planning of Saskatchewan Youth Year programs and activities, but in subsequent activities thereafter.

A total of $842,690.75 was provided in Youth Year grants.

More than 1,000 Youth Year activities, projects and events were held throughout the year, including cultural, recreational, social, athletic and educational activities such as student exchanges, talent shows, young people's fairs, leadership and self-development programs, youth recognition and award programs and activities, community service work, field trips, heritage treks, literary competitions and youth publications, alcohol and drug abuse sessions, task forces on social, health or economic issues and many other projects.

According to reports received from Community Youth Committees, an estimated 160,000 people took part in these activities — approximately 80 per cent of the youth population of Saskatchewan.

Youth Year grants to communities totalled $113,650. In most cases communities generated additional funds for their projects — an estimated $434,400 was raised by youth through a variety of fund raising activities. This created economic activity and also provided youth with earning opportunities in many cases.

Table 1 of the Statistical and Financial Tables section charts the economic impact of Saskatchewan Heritage 1985 activities.

Trade Opportunities Program

The Trade Opportunities Program, launched on March 3, 1986, has the dual objectives of helping Saskatchewan exporters expand their international marketing capabilities and providing career opportunities in export marketing for recent graduates.

For companies hiring eligible graduates, the program will pay 50 percent of the employee's base salary, to an annual maximum of $13,000, and 50 percent of approved export travel expenses to an annual maximum of $5,000, for a two-year period.

Employers must be based in the province, exporting Saskatchewan goods and services, and must undertake to provide training in export marketing, including appropriate travel, in conjunction with the companies' export marketing initiatives.

Employees must have graduated in an appropriate discipline from a recognized Canadian university or other post-secondary institute within the past 24 months.

The program is delivered by the Trade Programs Branch of the Department of Economic Development and Trade.

The outline of the program was first announced by the Premier in April, 1985. The Department of Finance, in consultation with other departments, proceeded to develop the program details, including the commission of a consultant's report from professor Ed Price of the University of Saskatchewan. The report examined the needs of graduates and exporting companies, and reviewed a similar, and extremely successful, program in Ontario.

As a pilot project, two graduates were hired by the Agricultural Development Corporation in September, 1985, to be trained in international trade and project management.

In December, 1985, operating responsibility for the program was transferred to Economic Development and Trade, and funding was transferred to the Employment Development Fund.

The key thrust of the program is economic development, therefore the direct number of jobs created is small, and must be considered in the context of long-term economic and trade development, and subsequent spin-off job creation

Grants for Regional Development

1985-86 Grants:	
Canadian Western Agribition	$2,500,000
Athol Murray — Notre Dame	750,000
Total	$3,250,000

The province provided $5 million to Canadian Western Agribition and Regina Exhibition Association Limited for the expansion and improvement of their capital facilities. This was in recognition of Agribition's longstanding contribution to the export of Saskatchewan livestock. The first $2.5 million was disbursed in fiscal year 1984-85 and the remaining $2.5 million in 1985-86. A commercial cattle shelter was the first project to be completed.

In addition, the province provided $1 million for the construction of a $3 million athletic and classroom complex at Athol Murray College of Notre Dame. The first $250,000 was disbursed in 1984-85 and the remaining $750,000 in fiscal year 1985-86. The provincial contribution was matched by the federal government, with private contributions accounting for the remainder of the funding. Construction of the project has been completed.

It is estimated that these grants will lead to 125 person-years of direct construction employment once all the projects have been completed.

Regina Rail Relocation

In 1981 the federal government announced it would contribute to the costs of Phase I of Regina's railway relocation program. The provincial government subsequently confirmed its commitment in September, 1982, to share with the City of Regina the costs of Phase I.

Although federal funding for plan preparation and presentation have been exhausted, federal commitment for implementation of Phase 1 remains. The Province and City of Regina remain responsible on a 50/50 cost-shared basis for the completion of the plan presentation to the Canadian Transportation Commission.

Although a formal application to the CTC was submitted in March, 1984, a delay was experienced as a result of disagreement with the railways.

To the end of the 1985-86 fiscal year, the city of Regina has spent approximately $4.2 million since 1982 for maintenance of its railway relocation office and preparation of its application to the CTC. The province's share of this exceeds $1.5 million.

Provincial expenditures in 1985-86 were $445,572. Funds for this program are budgeted through the Employment Development Fund as part of the government's overall coordination of employment development initiatives. Saskatchewan Urban Affairs administers the program.

Regina/Moose Jaw Carbon Filtration Project

In 1984 the governments of Canada and Saskatchewan, and the cities of Regina and Moose Jaw, committed a total of $15 million for installation of a granular activated carbon filtration system at the Regina/Moose Jaw Buffalo Pound Water Plant. Work on this project began in late 1984 and was expected to be completed in August, 1986. Installation of the carbon filtration system has resulted in eliminating the taste and odour problem which was evident in the cities' water supply for many years.

The province's share of the cost amounted to $1,655,380 in 1984-85 and $2,844,620 in 1985-86. Total project costs amounted to $14 million at the end of the 1985-86 fiscal year. All the partners have paid their respective shares for project costs. In particular federal funding has been fully expended with the remaining costs to be shared by the cities and the province whose respective share cannot exceed $5 million.

Provincial funding for this project is budgeted through the Employment Development Fund as part of the government's overall coordination of employment development initiatives. This construction project generated a total of 1,560 person work weeks of employment.

Government Facilities Capital Projects

$23,385,900 from the Employment Development Fund was allocated to the Department of Supply and Services for various government capital projects around the province. This included funding directed toward upgrading, renovations and additions to various youth correctional centres in Saskatchewan, made necessary by the new Federal **Young Offenders Act**.

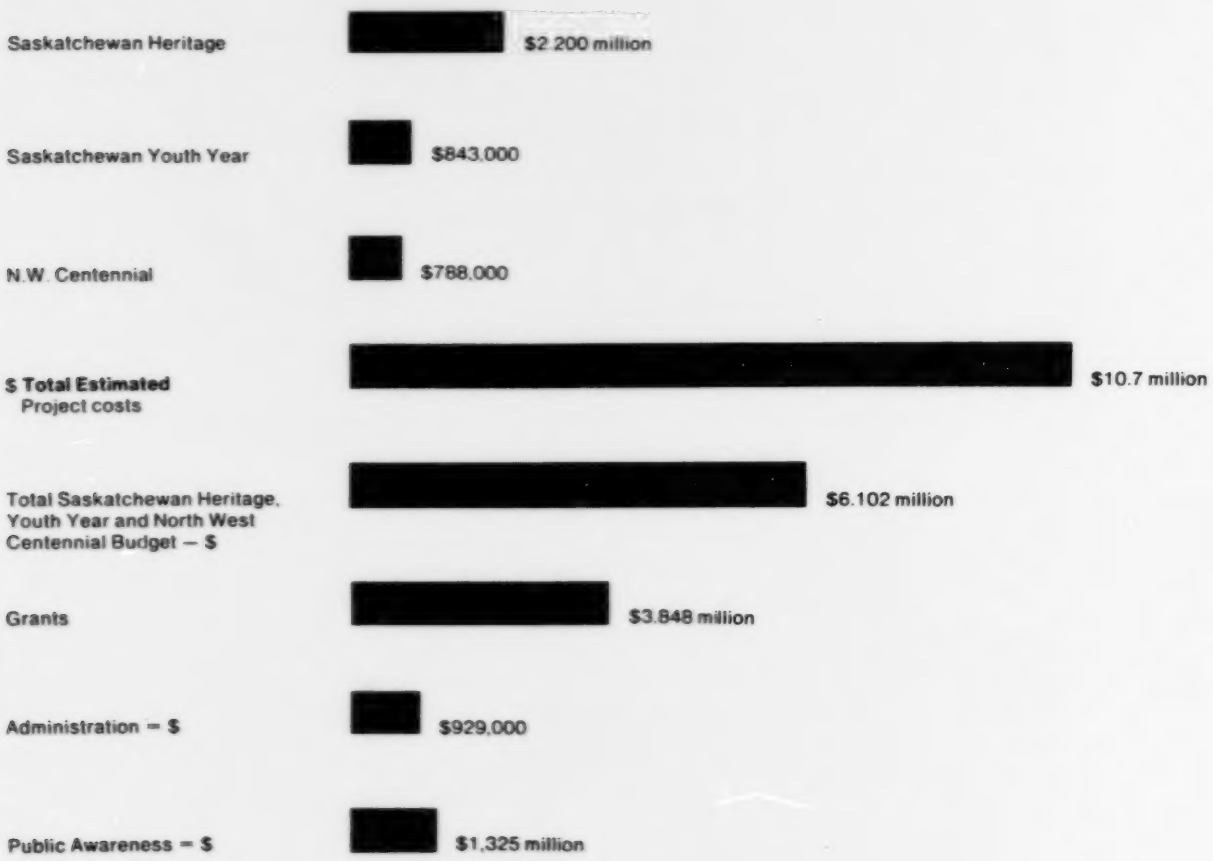
Based on the previously applied yardstick that each $80,000 supports an average of one person-year of employment, these projects supported 292.3 person-years of employment during fiscal 1985-86.

A detailed list of the projects and the employment created by each can be found in Table 3 of the Statistical and Financial Tables Section.

Statistical and Financial Tables

1. Economic Impact of Saskatchewan Heritage 1985 Activities
2. Summary of Heavy Haul and High Volume Road Projects for Fiscal Year End March 31, 1986
3. Provincial Government Capital Projects: Person-Years Employment Report, 1985-86
4. Employment Development Agency Budget for 1985-86
5. Summary of Employment Development Fund Expenditures for 1985-86

Table 1
Economic Impact of Saskatchewan Heritage 1985 Activities



Total estimated project commitment by communities, provincial organizations, associations and others, provided stimulus to the economy, created jobs and opportunities, supported Saskatchewan providers of goods and services, created projects with a long-term economic impact on communities and the province, and developed Saskatchewan's enormous tourism potential.

Table 2
Summary of Heavy Haul and High Volume Road Projects for Fiscal Year End March 31, 1986

District and Municipality	Length of Project (km)	Project Description	Total Project Cost	Total Municipal Contribution	Provincial Contribution: Rural Development Revenue Sharing	Provincial Contribution: Employment Development Fund	Provincial Contribution: Percentage Contributed	Provincial Contribution: Total
Weyburn								
121	6.5	Primary Grid Subgrade	$ 160,225.74	$ 60,718.27	$ 64,800.88	$ 34,706.59	62.1%	$ 99,507.47
Yorkton								
308	1.8	Industrial Access Subgrade	41,973.09	11,548.76	19,440.00	10,984.33	72.5%	30,424.33
Saskatoon								
344	3.2	Subgrade Construction	90,927.75	35,896.54	35,558.40	19,472.81	60.5%	55,031.21
344	4.4	Subgrade Construction	107,133.15	39,280.60	43,714.00	24,138.55	63.3%	67,852.55
North Battleford								
502	8.2	Construction	259,525.47	103,408.66	38,950.00	117,166.81	60.2%	156,116.81
502	8.2	Construction	296,391.44	115,943.09	38,950.00	141,498.35	60.9%	180,448.35
Total Construction	**32.3**		**$ 956,176.64**	**$366,795.92**	**$241,413.28**	**$347,967.44**	**61.6%**	**$ 589,380.72**
Weyburn								
31	5.1	Primary Grid Surfacing Gravel Stockpiling	277,140.02	82,887.01	100,215.00	94,038.01	70.1%	194,253.01
			3,032.52	1,031.06	Nil	2,001.46	66.0%	2,001.46
Yorkton								
156	1.6	Main Farm Access Paving	150,470.99	97,360.14	Nil	53,110.85	35.3%	53,110.85
Saskatoon								
344	3.2	Surfacing	131,176.47	49,687.06	55,712.00	25,777.41	62.1%	81,489.41
North Battleford								
472	6.0	Surfacing	748,895.59	284,523.18	104,217.14	360,155.27	62.0%	464,372.41
Total Surfacing	**15.9**		**$1,310,715.59**	**$515,488.45**	**$260,144.14**	**$535,083.00**	**60.7%**	**$ 795,227.14**
TOTAL PROJECTS	**48.2**		**$2,266,892.23**	**$882,284.37**	**$501,557.42**	**$883,050.44**	**61.1%**	**$1,384,607.86**

Table 3
Provincial Government Capital Projects
Person-Years Employment Report, 1985-86

Program Description	Actual 1985-86	Person-Years of Employment
Prince Albert Tech Institute	$13,770,100.00	172.1
Saskatoon, Corr Centre*	$ 51,200.00	0.6
Prince Albert, Corr Centre*	$ 40,100.00	0.5
Sask Hospital, N. Battleford*	$ 1,304,100.00	16.3
Regina Youth Centre, Renov*	$ 132,400.00	1.7
N. Battleford, Sask Hospital*	$ 59,700.00	0.7
Saskatoon, Kilburn Hall*	$ 567,600.00	7.1
Sask. Corr Centre, Fence*	$ 12,300.00	0.2
Sask. Corr Centre, Addition*	$ 292,200.00	3.7
Regina, Youth Centre Cells*	$ 1,900.00	.0
Sask. Kilburn Hall, Basement*	$ 23,600.00	0.3
Regina, Youth Centre Site*	$ 23,900.00	0.3
P.A. Corr Centr. Fire Safety*	$ 37,200.00	0.5
Reg. Corr Centr, Asbest Rem*	$ 32,900.00	0.5
Moose Mountain, Prov. Park*	$ 276,500.00	3.5
P. Dojack Youth Centr. Trail Compl	$ 197,400.00	2.5
P. Dojack Youth Centr. Living Unit	$ 198,600.00	2.5
Moose Jaw, S.T.I.-65 wk. Program	$ 26,600.00	0.3
Yorkton Courthouse Prg. Furniture	$ 12,500.00	0.2
Regina Prov Court, Prg. Furniture	$ 154,700.00	1.9
Yorkton Courthouse, Renovation	$ 361,300.00	4.5
Stanley Mission Church Restor	$ 12,500.00	0.2
Regina Ctr. of the Arts, Centrav	$ 6,600.00	0.1
Regina 2340 Albert St. Museum Ren	$ 207,100.00	2.6
Preparation of Plans	$ 39,800.00	0.5
Sask R.J.D. Williams School	$ 30,000.00	0.4
Regina Vet Lab Incinerator	$ 10,700.00	0.1
Miscellaneous Minor Carry Over	$ 40,900.00	0.5
Sask Harry Bailey Aquatic Ctr.	$ 48,800.00	0.6
Sw. Current E. J. Wood Bldg Roof	$ 64,600.00	0.8
Sask R.J.D. Williams Sprinklers	$ 348,100.00	4.4
Regina Prov Lab. — Upgrade	$ 36,900.00	0.5
Regina Courthouse, Renovation	$ 663,700.00	8.3
Sask Courthouse, Renovation	$ 184,600.00	2.3
J.C. Douglas, Regina, Coils	$ 25,500.00	0.3
Regina Leg. Bldg. Power House	$ 95,000.00	1.2
Moose Jaw, Valleyview Control Sys	$ 100.00	.0
R.J.D. Williams Fire-Safety Alarm	$ 500.00	.0
La Ronge, Fire Cache	$ 28,100.00	0.4
St. John Campus, Roof Repairs	$ 117,800.00	1.5
La Ronge Hangar, Addition	$ 616,700.00	7.7
Office Furniture	$ 1,068,900.00	13.4
Sw. Current Courthouse, Roof	$ 23,400.00	0.3
Ft. Qu'Appelle Fish Culture Ponds	$ 106,500.00	1.3
Fleming Tourist Recpt. Centre	$ 269,200.00	3.4
Moosomin Weigh Scale	$ 31,000.00	0.4
Lloydminster Weigh Scale	$ 368,400.00	4.6
Weyburn Courthouse Accessibility	$ 3,000.00	.0
Wascana Inst., Program Furniture	$ 82,500.00	1.0
Kingsway, 5-Mile Dam	$ 4,400.00	0.1
Beuval School, Landscaping	$ 21,100.00	0.3
Moose Jaw Valleyview Waterm. Repl	$ 538,700.00	6.7
Legislative Powerhouse, Chiller	$ 30,800.00	0.4
Estevan, Courthouse, Renovation	$ 20,100.00	0.3
Sw. Current Pall. Hosp. Air Cond	$ 178,600.00	2.2
Legislative Bldg. Sidewalk	$ 5,700.00	0.1
Wadin Bay Correctional Camp	$ 81,800.00	1.0
Danielson Correctional Camp	$ 34,900.00	0.4
Fort Qu'Appelle, Land Purchase	$ 95,000.00	1.2
Pike Lake Pool and Changehouse	$ 260,100.00	3.3
	$23,385,900.00	292.3

*Young Offenders Program

Table 4
Economic Development Agency Budget for 1985-86

Administration Division		
Personnel Services	$ 929,800	
Other Expenses	895,200	
Total	$1,825,000	**20.0** p.y.
Programs Division		
Personnel Services	$ 887,010	
Other Expenses	244,030	
Total	$1,131,040	**30.8** p.y.
TOTAL (Vote 049)	$2,956,040	**50.8** p.y.
EDF Programs Delivered by EDA		
Access Youth	$5,050,000	
Winter Works	3,900,000*	
Opportunities '86	8,400,000	
NCDP	610,000	
Special ARDA	1,000,000	
TOTAL (Vote 065)	$18,960,000	

*Winter Works: This budget was established in fall 1985. From the Access Youth Program $1,800,000 was spent on Winter Works. An additional budget of $6,000,000 was established in 1986-87 to cover the cost of the Winter Works 1985 Program.

Table 5
Summary of Employment Development Fund Expenditures for 1985-86

Program	1985-86 Budget	Estimated Jobs
Advanced Education and Manpower		
Opportunities '85	8,400.0	8,000
Access-Youth	5,050.0	1,725
Sask. Skills Develoment	6,000.0	2,075
Native Career Development	610.0	160
Culture and Recreation		
Heritage Year	2,889.5	50
Economic Development and Trade		
Industrial Incentive	7,311.5	1,700
Sask. Expo 86	3,646.5	60*
Regional Development	3,250.0	55*
Finance		
Trade Opportunities	1,000.0	100
Indian and Native Affairs		
Indian Economic Dev.	2,000.0	35*
Parks and Renewable Resources		
New Careers Corporation	2,610.0	70
Rural Development		
Heavy Haul Roads	2,000.0	35*
Sask. Research Council		
Students in Industry	1,500.0	250
Social Services		
Sask. Employment Dev.	9,000.0	1,730
Employment Support Program	2,457.3	600
Supply and Services		
Prince Albert Tech. Inst.	11,950.0)	
Young Offenders Facilities	4,115.0)	440*
Government Facilities	10,325.2)	
Tourism and Small Business		
Tourism ERDA Agreement	1,000.0	20*
Small Bus. Int. Reduction	9,000.0	1,700**
Winter Works Employment	4,000.0	2,670
Urban Affairs		
Prov. Capital Fund	17,300.0)	
Carbon Filtration Plant	2,250.0)	350*
Regina Rail Relocation	1,500.0)	
Municipal Winter Works	600.0	200
TOTAL	**$119,765.0**	**22,030**

* Capital — one person-year of construction employment per $60,000 spent.

** Assumes $50M in new investment is made, and one job created for each $30,000 in investment.